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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For:
Claiborne County Schools

Prepared By:
Tommy Walker

Time Period Covered by This Plan:
2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared:
2012-02-16

Plan Type:
Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

Property Name: Section 7-T13N-R5E

MISSISSIPPI FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name:	Claiborne County Schools	
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 337	
City, State, Zip:	Port Gibson, MS 39150	
Country:	United States of America	
Contact Numbers:	Home Number:	601-437-4352
	Office Number:	
	Fax Number:	
E-mail Address:		
Social Security Number (optional):		

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name:	Tommy Walker , Forester II	
Forester Number:	01473	
Street Address:	P.O. Box 77	
City, State, Zip:	Vicksburg, MS 39181	
Contact Numbers:	Office Number:	601-638-1227
	Fax Number:	
E-mail Address:		

PROPERTY LOCATION

County:	Claiborne	Total Acres:	610	Latitude:	-90.75	Longitude:	32.11
Section:	7	Township:	13N	Range:	5E		

DISCLAIMER

This plan is intended to be flexible. It may be modified to meet changes in economic conditions, management goals, or other circumstances. The figures in this plan are only estimates. They can and will change. Therefore, any plans or budgets that use these figures should be tempered with that thought.

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices.

Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Wildlife Management - General
The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within Streamside Management Zones.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information
This section is located approximately 1.5 miles south of Reganton in the northeast part of the county. It is commonly known as the Williams section. This section contains approximately 610 acres of land of which, 603 acres is forest land. The 7 acres of nonforest land consists primarily of streams. Approximately 5 acres of the forested acreage is considered inoperable. The primary access roads are private woods roads, which cross Mr. Tommy Williams property.
The terrain on this section is gently rolling to steep. The timber types range from Bluff Hardwood and Scattered Pine to Loblolly Pine Plantations. It is part of the loess bluff hills. Therefore, the soils are highly productive and highly erodible.

Water Resources
This section has several perennial streams (including Big Sand Creek), intermittent streams, and drains running throughout the property. All water resources will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Timber Production
The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species
No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of your property.

Interaction with Surrounding Property
Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General
Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property: Memphis, Natchez, and Loring silt loams are the primary soils on this property. These soils are productive for Loblolly Pine and for hardwood.

There are also pockets of soils described in the soil survey as gullied land, rough, broken land, and mixed alluvial land, which are not very productive sites for hardwood. These soils are more productive sites for Loblolly Pine.

The Loblolly Pine site index ranges from 68' to near 90'. The primary tree species for this tract is Loblolly Pine and Cherrybark Oak.

Archeological and Cultural Resources
These areas can range from churches, old cemeteries, natural springs, Indian mounds to home sites or other areas of historical significance. No areas of historical significance were found on this tract.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection
A healthy, vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines

for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices.*

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to all tree planting areas.

Boundary Lines

The Mississippi Forestry Commission has been maintaining the property boundaries on this section on a routine basis for many years. The property boundaries will be painted orange on a 6 year rotation, beginning in 2012.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Aesthetics

This tract is in a rural part of the county. Therefore, aesthetics should not be a high priority.

Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

Wildlife Mgt. Target Species

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management can focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

Environmental Education

Environmental educational goals can be to provide educational opportunities for children and adults through the development of items such as nature trails with tree identification markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities. There are no current plans to develop any of these items on this tract.

Wildlife Management General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving streamside management zones.

This section currently has 148 acres of streamside management zones which provide good travel corridors for wildlife. Also, wildlife is considered when determining the size and placement of regeneration harvests. Timber loading areas often make good areas for

wildlife food plots. There are no wildlife food plots, because this section is not currently being leased.

Timber Management
Timber management goals for this property are to manage timber resources in such a manner as to maximize timber production on a sustained yield basis.

Recreation
The primary recreational use of this property could be to generate income through a hunting lease once access issues have been resolved.

SOIL TYPES

Memphis
The Memphis component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Natchez component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Memphis
The Memphis component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. Loblolly Site Index = 105.

Loring
The Loring component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 14 to 35 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available

water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Memphis component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

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Mx
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mixed alluvial land is a miscellaneous area.

Ro
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rough broken land is a miscellaneous area. Loblolly Site Index = 68.

Memphis
The Memphis component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. This component is on uplands. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Natchez component makes

up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 17 percent. This component is on hillslopes. The parent material consists of loess deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

STRATA

Strata 1

Strata Description

Strata 1 is comprised of Stand 9. It contains a total of 68 acres of 10 year old submerchantable pine. This strata was established by clearcutting, site prep, and planting. It ranges from understocked in some areas to overstocked in others. The dbh ranges from 2-4 inches and the total height ranges from 15-25 feet. The terrain is gently rolling.

Strata Recommendations

The long term goal for this strata is to begin periodic thinning around age 15, and to continue periodic thinning (every 5-7 years) until the strata is mature which should be around age 35-40.

Activity Recommendations

In 2016, Strata 1 and Strata 3, Stand 10, and all of Strata 5 will be thinned for a total of 95 acres. This harvest will be a first thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 1, a SMZ thinning in Strata 3, and a second thinning in Strata 5. The first thinning should be a row/select thinning. If rows can not be identified, then 15-20' wide corridors should be cut every 50-60' for access. The area between the corridors can be selectively harvested. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

Strata 2

Strata Description

Strata 2 is comprised of Stands 1 and 15. It contains a total of 221 acres of two-aged bluff hardwood and scattered Loblolly Pine sawtimber. Most of the mature pine is located on approximately 40 acres. Much of the timber is near maturity. The species composition is good and the volume per acre is good. The terrain is gently rolling to very steep.

Strata Recommendations

The long term goal for this strata is to clearcut and regenerate portions of it that contain a high percentage of overmature pine and/or low quality hardwoods, and thin the rest of it over the next 10 years. All of this strata will need to be regenerated as mixed pine/hardwood over the next 15-20 years.

Activity Recommendations

In 2013, 56 acres of the north end of Strata 2, Stand 15 should be clearcut and regenerated. The remaining 61 acres of Stand 15 should be thinned with 30 acres in Strata 3, Stand 18. The thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. The total clearcut acreage will be 56 acres, and the total thinning acreage will be 91 acres. At least 50 % crown cover should be left in all streamside management zones.

In 2014-2015, the 56 acre clearcut in Stand 15 should be chemically site prepared with a chemical rate that controls cane and black locust, but does not harm the desirable hardwood regeneration. Then geneticly improved Loblolly Pine should be handplanted at a rate of 435 trees per acre (10'x10' spacing) to establish a mixed pine/hardwood stand. The target date for planting is the winter of 2014-2015. However, this could change due to the timing of the completion of harvesting. A survival check will be conducted during the following fall/winter to ensure adequate stocking.

In 2015, 60 acres of the west end of Strata 2, Stand 1 and all of Strata 6, Stand 19 should be clearcut and regenerated. The remaining 44 acres of Stand 1 should be thinned. The thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. The total clearcut acreage will be 76 acres, and the total thinning acreage will be 44 acres. At least 50 % crown cover should be left in all streamside management zones.

In 2016-2017, the 76 acre clearcut in Stands 15 and 19 should be chemically site prepared with a chemical rate that controls cane and black locust, but does not harm the desirable hardwood regeneration. Then geneticly improved Loblolly Pine should be handplanted at a rate of 435 trees per acre (10'x10' spacing) to establish a mixed pine/hardwood stand. The target date for planting is the winter of 2016-2017. However, this could change due to the timing of the completion of harvesting. A survival check will be conducted during the following fall/winter to ensure adequate stocking.

Strata 3

Strata Description

Strata 3 is comprised of Stands 2, 4, 7, 10, 17, and 18. It contains a total of 148 acres of bluff hardwood and scattered pine sawtimber. Much of the timber is near maturity. The species composition is good and the volume per acre is good. This strata is currently being used as streamside management zones. The terrain is flat along the primary streams to steep along some of the minor gullies.

Strata Recommendations

The long term goal for this strata is to clearcut and regenerate all of this strata that is not needed as a Streamside Management Zone as adjacent stands are harvested over the next 15-20 years. The areas that are being maintained as SMZs can be thinned as adjacent stands are harvested.

Activity Recommendations

In 2013, 56 acres of the north end of Strata 2, Stand 15 should be clearcut and regenerated. The remaining 61 acres of Stand 15 should be thinned with 30 acres in Strata 3, Stand 18. The thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. The total clearcut acreage will be 56 acres, and the total thinning acreage will be 91 acres. At least 50 % crown cover should be left in all streamside management zones.

In 2016, Strata 1 and Strata 3, Stand 10, and all of Strata 5 will be thinned for a total of 95 acres. This harvest will be a first thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 1, a SMZ thinning in Strata 3, and a second thinning in Strata 5. The first thinning should be a row/select thinning. If rows can not be identified, then 15-20' wide corridors should be cut every 50-60' for access. The area between the corridors can be selectively harvested. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

In 2017, part of Strata 3, Stand 17 (west of the stream) and Strata 6, Stands 9 and 16 will be thinned for a total of 115 acres. This harvest will be a second thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 6 and a SMZ thinning in Strata 3. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

In 2020, Strata 3, Stand 7 should be thinned with Strata 4 for a total of 79 acres. This harvest will be a second thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 4 and a SMZ thinning in Strata 3. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

Strata 4

Strata Description

Strata 4 is comprised of Stand 8. It contains a total of 70 acres of 15 year old pine pulpwood. It was established by clearcutting, site prep, and planting Loblolly Pine. It has not been thinned. It ranges from understocked in some areas to overstocked in others. The terrain is rolling.

Strata Recommendations

The long term goal for this strata is to begin periodic thinning around age 15, and to continue periodic thinning (every 5-7 years) until the strata is mature which should be around age 35-40.

Activity Recommendations

In 2014, Strata 4 will be thinned for a total of 70 acres. This harvest will be a first thinning of pine and scattered hardwood. The first thinning should be a row/select thinning. If rows can not be identified, then 15-20' wide corridors should be cut every 50-60' for access. The area between the corridors can be selectively harvested. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest.

In 2020, Strata 3, Stand 7 should be thinned with Strata 4 for a total of 79 acres. This harvest will be a second thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 4 and a SMZ thinning in Strata 3. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

Strata 5

Strata Description

Strata 5 is comprised of Stands 11, 12, and 13. It contains a total of 17 acres of 21 year old pine pulpwood and chip-n-saw which has recently been thinned. It was established by machine planting an old field. It is well stocked. The terrain is gently rolling.

Strata Recommendations

The long term goal for this strata is to continue periodic thinning (every 5-7 years) until the strata is mature which should be around age 35-40. Over time it will be combined with Strata 1.

Activity Recommendations

In 2016, Strata 1, Strata 3, Stand 10, and all of Strata 5 will be thinned for a total of 95 acres. This harvest will be a first thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 1, a SMZ thinning in Strata 3, and a second thinning in Strata 5. The first thinning should be

a row/select thinning. If rows can not be identified, then 15-20' wide corridors should be cut every 50-60' for access. The area between the corridors can be selectively harvested. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

Strata 6

Strata Description

Strata 6 is comprised of Stands 9, 16, and 19. It contains a total of 81 acres of 17 year old Loblolly pine pulpwood which has recently been thinned. It ranges from understocked in Stand 19, to well stocked in the other stands. The terrain is gently rolling.

Strata Recommendations

The long term goal for this strata is to continue periodic thinning (every 5-7 years) until the strata is mature which should be around age 35-40.

Activity Recommendations

In 2015, 60 acres of the west end of Strata 2, Stand 1 and all of Strata 6, Stand 19 should be clearcut and regenerated. The remaining 44 acres of Stand 1 should be thinned. The thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. The total clearcut acreage will be 76 acres, and the total thinning acreage will be 44 acres. At least 50 % crown cover should be left in all streamside management zones.

In 2016-2017, the 76 acre clearcut in Stands 15 and 19 should be chemically site prepared with a chemical rate that controls cane and black locust, but does not harm the desirable hardwood regeneration. Then geneticly improved Loblolly Pine should be handplanted at a rate of 435 trees per acre (10'x10' spacing) to establish a mixed pine/hardwood stand. The target date for planting is the winter of 2016-2017. However, this could change due to the timing of the completion of harvesting. A survival check will be conducted during the following fall/winter to ensure adequate stocking.

In 2017, part of Strata 3, Stand 17 (west of the stream) and Strata 6, Stands 9 and 16 will be thinned for a total of 115 acres. This harvest will be a second thinning of pine and scattered hardwood in Strata 6 and a SMZ thinning in Strata 3. The second thinning and the SMZ thinning will be a selective crown thinning. The selective harvest should focus on removing poor quality and unhealthy trees which are competing with desirable trees such as oak, pine, ash, and yellow poplar. At least 75 square feet of basal area should be left after the harvest. At least 50 % crown cover should be left within the SMZ.

OTHER PLAN ACTIVITIES

Boundary Lines

Line Description

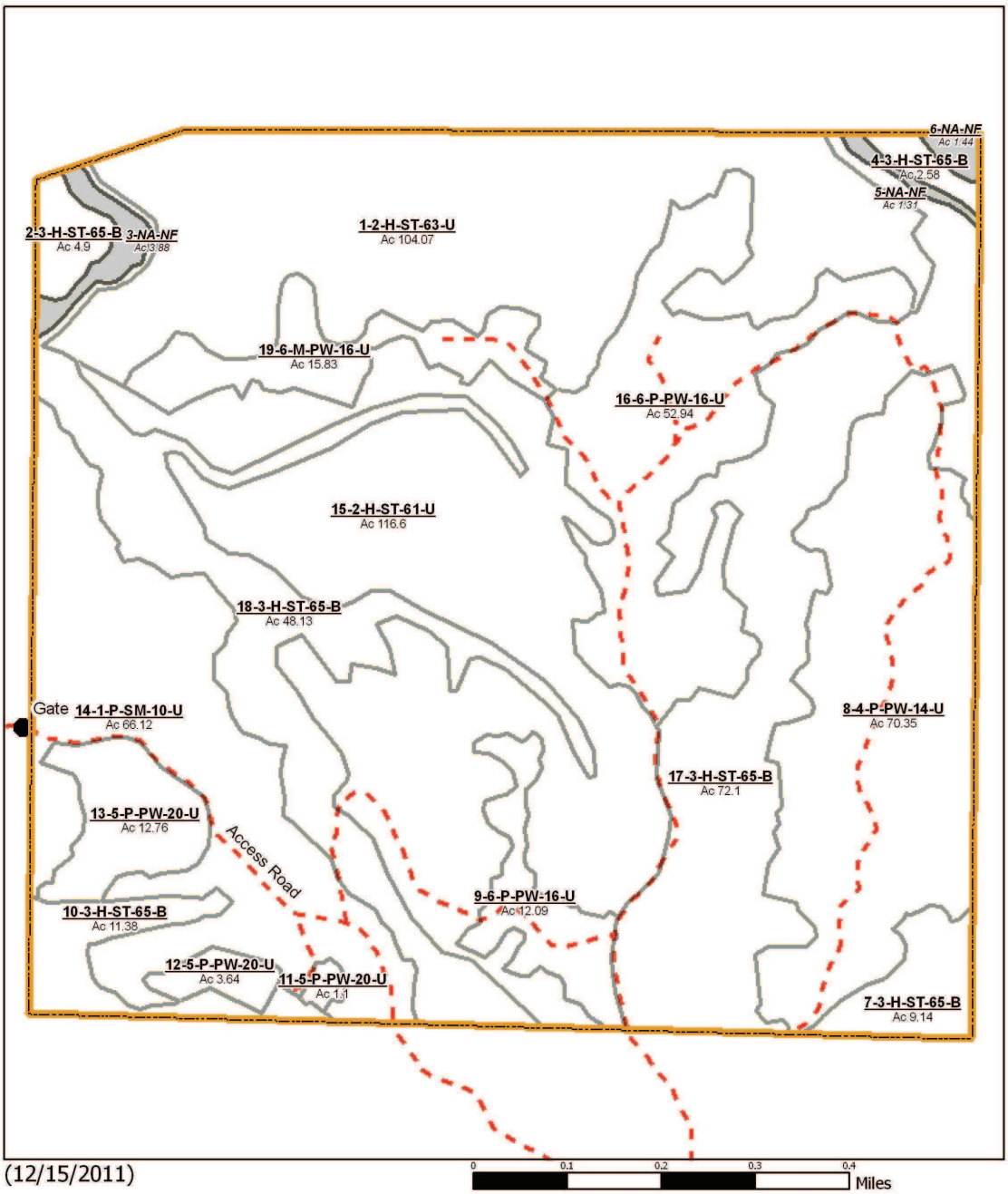
This section has 4 miles of boundary lines and around 3.5 miles of woods roads to maintain.

Line Recommendations

The property boundaries will be painted on a 6 year rotation beginning in 2012. The woods roads will be maintained as firebreaks on an "As Needed" basis.

STAND MAP - FY2012

Claiborne County Schools
Section 7, T13N, R5E, Claiborne County, Ms.
610.35 Acres



(12/15/2011)

Prepared by: Tommy Walker

LEGEND for Section 7, T13N, R5E, Claiborne County, Ms.

Property
- Property

Category 1: Stands
- Clear Cut
- Non-Stocked
- Reproduction
- Sub-Merchantable
- Pulpwood
- Chip-n-Saw
- Sawtimber
- Poles

Category 3: Non-Forest Stands
- Non-Forest

Other
- Towers
- Logging Deck
- Locked
- UnLocked
- Water
- Oil
- Natural Gas

Property Roads/Trails
- Drive Ways
- Access Road
- Logging Road
- Skid Trail
- Farm Road
- Hiking Trail
- Horseback Riding Trail

Stand Activity Summary for
CLAIBORNE COUNTY SCHOOLS
7 13N 5E

Filters Applied:
County: Claiborne
Client Class: School Trust Land
District: Capital District
Client: CLAIBORNE COUNTY S
STR: 7 13N 5E
Activity:
Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
2013						
7 13N 5E	2	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	61	$2,135.00	$43,249.00
7 13N 5E	2	15	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Hardwood	56	$1,960.00	$97,384.00
7 13N 5E	3	18	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	30	$1,050.00	$22,950.00
			Yearly Totals	147	$5,145.00	$163,583.00
2014						
7 13N 5E	4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	70	$2,450.00	$16,380.00
			Yearly Totals	70	$2,450.00	$16,380.00
2015						
7 13N 5E	2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	44	$1,540.00	$33,660.00
7 13N 5E	2	1	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Misc Hardwood	60	$2,100.00	$96,600.00
7 13N 5E	2	15	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	56	$4,760.00	$0.00
7 13N 5E	2	15	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	56	$6,720.00	$0.00
7 13N 5E	6	19	Harvest, Mechanical, Final, Machine, Loblolly	16	$560.00	$4,800.00
			Yearly Totals	232	$15,680.00	$135,060.00
2016						
7 13N 5E	1	14	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	66	$2,310.00	$15,444.00
7 13N 5E	3	10	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	11	$385.00	$6,600.00
7 13N 5E	5	11	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	1	$35.00	$255.00

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
7 13N 5E	5	12	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	4	$140.00	$1,020.00
7 13N 5E	5	13	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	13	$455.00	$3,315.00
			Yearly Totals	95	$3,325.00	$26,634.00
2017						
7 13N 5E	2	1	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	60	$5,100.00	$0.00
7 13N 5E	2	1	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	60	$7,200.00	$0.00
7 13N 5E	3	17	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	50	$1,750.00	$28,250.00
7 13N 5E	6	9	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	12	$420.00	$3,060.00
7 13N 5E	6	16	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	53	$1,855.00	$20,352.00
7 13N 5E	6	19	Regeneration, Artificial, Plant, Hand, Loblolly	16	$1,360.00	$0.00
7 13N 5E	6	19	Site Preparation, Chemical, Broadcast, Aerial, Combination	16	$1,920.00	$0.00
			Yearly Totals	267	$19,605.00	$51,662.00
2020						
7 13N 5E	3	7	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	9	$315.00	$5,085.00
7 13N 5E	4	8	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Loblolly	70	$2,450.00	$17,850.00
			Yearly Totals	79	$2,765.00	$22,935.00
			Grand Totals	**890**	**$48,970.00**	**$416,254.00**